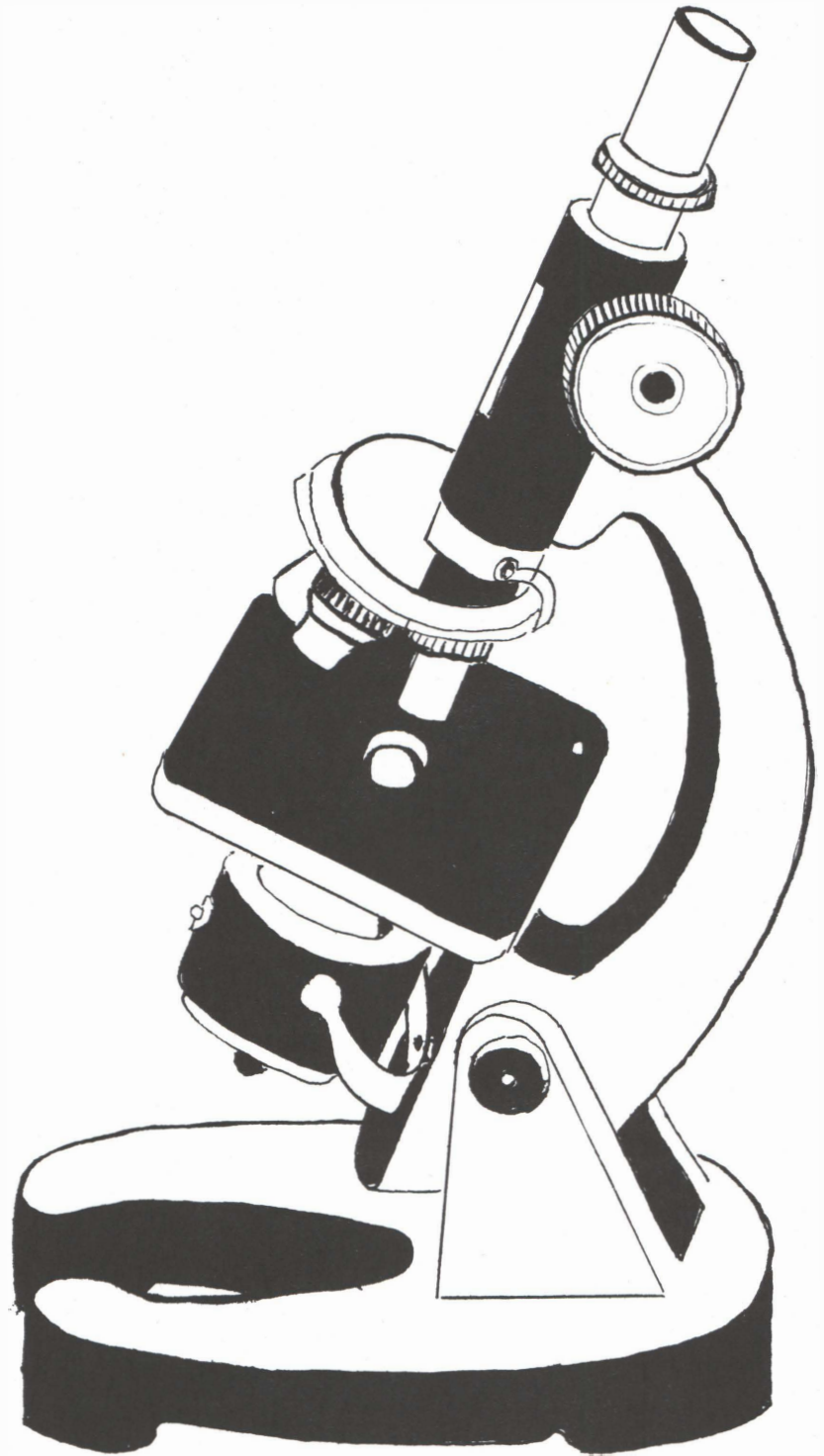


UFO COMMENTARY

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ISSUE



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EDITOR: Patrick A. Huyghe, 72 Jefferys Dr., Newport News, Virginia 23601.
ASSISTANT EDITOR: Allen Benz, Box 548, Tipton, Missouri 65081.
BOOK REVIEW EDITOR: Paul Braczyk, 20 Cody St., Webster, Massachusetts 01570.
CONSULTANT: Larry W. Bryant, 8415 Orcutt Ave., Hampton, Virginia 23605.

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COVER DESIGN BY Gladys Huyghe.

Supporting Contributors:

Mr. Allen Benz, Box 548, Tipton, Mo. 65081
Mr. Larry W. Bryant, 8415 Orcutt Ave., Hampton, Va. 23605
Mr. Allan E. Huyghe, 72 Jefferys Dr., Newport News, Va. 23601
Mr. Gary Ricker & Mr. Glenn Ricker, 1334 Wesley Ave., Berwyn, Ill. 60402
Mr. Francis H. Rittenhouse, 790 German St., Huntington, Ind. 46750
Mrs. Martina Worthington, 2573 Azelda, Columbus, Ohio 43211

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EDITORIAL



INTRODUCTION

Well . . . here it is: UFO COMMENTARY's first anniversary special research issue. Not only does it mark the beginning of UFO COMMENTARY's second year of publication, but it exemplifies what a huge amount of effort and devotion on the part of many can produce. The staff, the writers in this issue, and our supporting contributors. (on page 3), all deserve a hearty applause and a sincere thank you on my behalf.

In this issue we have several articles of considerable importance. Mr. Bryant's "Uncle Sam's UFO Literature: An Annotated Bibliography of Selected Material Published Under Aegis of the U. S. Government" is a truly amazing historical paper, bibliographically detailing the U. S. Government's research into UFOs. Dr. Saunder's article, "UFOCAT: A Computerized Catalog for Sightings and Related Data," describes a tremendously important computer project which all should recognize as such. And "Approach" by John A. Keel not only gives us an insight to his methods and future directions into UFO research, but it also comments extensively on Dr. Saunder's article which appeared in the last issue of UFO COMMENTARY, "UFOCAT-70: UFO Activity in Relation to Day-of-the-Week." We also have an article entitled "Some Notes on the Airships" by UFOlogy's foremost historian, Lucius Farish; a scathing book review by Paul Braczyk of HARMONIC 33 as an example of the poorest type of UFO research; and a most comprehensive index to volume one of UFO COMMENTARY by Allen Benz.

Although this issue does run some 40-odd pages, we were not able to fit in everything that we had originally planned for this special. Articles such as "Lost or Misplaced" by Richard E. Walton, and "Public Libraries and UFOs" by Allen Benz will be run in the next issue. We will also have Paul Braczyk's column with a dozen short book reviews, and an extensive letter column in which our readers generously respond to articles which appeared in past issues of UFO COMMENTARY. But our big surprise for the summer issue, is the first installment of a new column by one of the editors of England's Merseyside UFO Bulletin, appropriately entitled, "The John Rimmer Column!" It is recommended that you prepare yourselves for Mr. Rimmer's explosive opinions by fastening your seat belts now! See you all next issue.

/"The object of reasoning is to find out, from the consideration of what we already know, something else which we do not know." -- Charles Sanders Peirce, 1877.//////

by Dr. David R. Saunders

Introduction

For several years it has been evident that UFO research could benefit from the development of a comprehensive computerized catalog of sighting reports. Given the large number of reports that have been collected in various files, and given the reputation of the modern electronic computer as a thinking machine, the idea has a potent appeal. Today's landscape is dotted with committees who are busy at least studying the possibilities.

It does not take long for any such committee to discover that it is discussing a major enterprise -- a task which may even be inherently impossible ever to complete, unless new UFO reports should suddenly cease. There will always be more suggestions for what to include in a computer file than there will be persons available to do the including. Confronted with the necessity of setting limited but useful goals, the typical discussions have simply continued. An individual is much more able than any committee to decide that "the best way to begin is by beginning!" At any rate, that is the way that UFOCAT began.

The decision to begin was made about 18 months ago; today UFOCAT includes approximately 22,000 entries, some more complete than others and many of them essentially duplications of others. Along the way, and at the expense of some trial and error, a coding scheme has evolved; this scheme seems now to be well-enough stabilized to justify its detailed description. [Editor's Note: The detailed coding description is not being published with this article, as it might prove to be too technically tedious for most readers. However, if reader response is sufficient we will publish it in the next issue.]

It should be emphasized immediately, however, that UFOCAT is still growing -- in the number of entries, in the type of entries, in the range of information that is included per entry, and in the accuracy of the coding. It must be anticipated that at least some further changes in the coding plan will seem desirable in the future. Thus, to minimize ambiguity, UFOCAT-70 designates a specific version of the catalog which was created in July 1970 with 15,278 entries, and which conforms quite closely to the appended description. Two studies using this version have been completed and others are in progress. At the same time, coding for a "bigger and better" UFOCAT-71 is going forward.

Basic Considerations

Many factors have influenced the evolution of UFOCAT. Perhaps not everyone will agree that all of these factors are important; certainly some of them might be ignored for some purposes. However, it has seemed more efficient to work towards a single catalog that might serve many purposes rather than towards a variety of specialized catalogs that would partially overlap and partially be incompatible.

•• Maybe the most basic factor of all is that it should be possible to do something with UFOCAT -- preferably something new and interesting and also something in which many people would like to participate. For this reason alone, UFOCAT cannot afford to risk dependency on techniques that are realizable only on costly or highly specialized equipment. Perhaps the money with which to build or rent such equipment

. . . continued

will be eventually forthcoming, but this will be likely only after it has been demonstrated to be a sound research investment. Development of the necessary demonstrations will long since have required freezing UFOCAT's design. The practical implication has been to design UFOCAT-70 with fixed fields in a single 80-column card for each entry. Cards that are punched in such format may be handled on conventional unit-record equipment or may be read into a large computer, depending upon the requirements of any given analysis. (For UFOCAT-71 this design is being expanded to provide 132 columns of fixed-field information per entry; columns 81 - 132 will be relatively inaccessible, but will contain only the very detailed information that only a large computer can be expected to digest. Columns 1-80 will be almost unchanged from UFOCAT-70 to 71, and will continue to be accessible to unit-record equipment.)

An equally fundamental principle, which would apply to any large project regardless of its financial picture, is that coding should be made as simple and direct as possible. No matter how simple it is, more man-hours will be spent coding than in any other UFOCAT activity, and errors of every possible type must be expected to occur. The advantage in simple coding is not so much the time saved initially, but the time saved for detecting and correcting errors. If budget were unlimited, a good strategy would be to set up intentionally redundant codes and to program a computer to test all coding for internal consistency, but this is something we cannot (yet) afford. Rather, the existing circumstances dictate that all codes should be screened to minimize redundancy, in order to make most efficient use of the limited number of columns of data per entry. Any item of data which may be calculated or logically deduced from other items of data should be left out -- such data may be accurately reconstructed by the computer whenever it is needed. An obvious example is day-of-the-week, which may always be determined from the date by a relatively simple program. A more subtle example is the distance, say to the nearest airport, which may be calculated from the geographic coordinates of the sighting and the geographic coordinates in a separate file of airports.

Having elected to minimize redundancy in order to maximize the amount of useful information in each card, we hope that everyone will take an interest in having this information both accurate and complete. Computers are fast, and they rarely introduce errors of their own, but they cannot be expected to read our minds when we are coding.

Certainly the first thing that will be done with UFOCAT[®] cards is to print them as lists. Much time will be spent in examining such lists, and attention should be given to their readability. The natural way to improve readability is to leave one or more blank columns between adjacent card fields, in the same way that spaces are used to separate the words in written English. But such blanks occupy precious space in the card without representing any non-redundant information about the sighting, and they are not required for machine-readability. Many programmers have come to regard blanks as a sinful luxury, and take pride in their ability to do without them -- just like the machines! However, we do intend for UFOCAT to be used also by people. Employing several devices, we achieved a format for UFOCAT-70 with only one column always blank, and the format is still highly readable. The primary device has been to recognize columns that are almost always blank (or which at least do not contain alphanumeric codes) and to arrange the card so that these columns fall at natural breaking points. The effectiveness of these devices depends somewhat on the incompleteness of the data, and this is the main reason why a period of trial and error has been helpful.

. . . continued

One advantage of a computerized file is that lists may be created in many different sequences, according to the purpose at hand. Sorting may be accomplished by machines, and just about any definable sequence can be produced in print-outs. Since we are already committed to fixed fields and constant-length records, the highly efficient sorting programs that have been designed by the computer manufacturers for business applications may be used. For example, a magnetic tape representing all 15,278 entries of UFOCAT-70 can be sorted in chronological (or any other) sequence in about 8 minutes on an IBM 7094, and the output tape may be used to print one or more copies of the sorted file. Chronological and geographical listings have been very useful in developing the file, as they highlight possible errors and probable duplications. (There will be no problem sorting and listing the large records in UFOCAT-71.)

Sources of Data

Either directly or indirectly, all UFO reports come from witnesses. Generally each report is provided by different witnesses, and potentially it is gathered by way of a different channel. Obviously, the best data would be obtained by going directly to the witnesses and asking them appropriate questions; ideally, this should happen soon after the event, before the witnesses have become "contaminated" by being asked inappropriate (e. g. leading) questions. Even though some witnesses may be relatively more accessible than others, the ideal will always be logistically elusive.

To get UFOCAT off to a good start, it has been necessary to begin at the other end of the chain and work back towards the witnesses. There is no way to escape the fact that the available sources providing the largest numbers of cases are generally two to four steps removed from the original witnesses, with information tending to be lost and/or distorted at each step. In order to cope with this situation several practical decisions have been made.

First, each UFOCAT entry contains not only a complete specification of the source on which it is directly based, but also an indication of the more primitive source credited by the direct source. As a result, when multiple entries related to the same event are brought together either chronologically or geographically, it becomes obvious which entry is the closest to the original witnesses. A code is provided for marking all of the less primitive entries as duplications, after which they may be left in the file.

Second, when comparison of duplicate entries reveals that an error of commission has taken place, the bad data are not corrected, but they are simply tagged by the distinctive code. (All recognized errors will necessarily be in non-primitive entries.) Thus, once an error has been identified, recurrences of the same error cannot fail to be noticed. Over a period of time, it will become evident which sources are most and least reliable, for whatever reasons.

Third, no attempt is made in UFOCAT-70 to code any report beyond the items of information that identify it (by time, place, and source) and determine its importance (in general sense of strangeness and credibility). Entries that may be written off as duplications of more primitive entries will never need further coding. Since about one-third of all entries are now duplications, this will ultimately save a lot of work. No sacrifice is involved, since many interesting things can be done using the data that are currently coded, and all authentic data have a place in the eventual file.

. . . continued

Fourth, by noting the indirect sources that are frequently cited for apparently important reports, the file itself will point to materials that have high priority for coding. It will be noted, however, that we have made no systematic effort to follow the trails that lead to Bluebook, APRO, NICAP, the Flying Saucer Review, and their counterparts in other places. This decision recognizes the major importance of these sources, and the high probability that their files will eventually be independently coded.

So far as actual sources are concerned, there has been no intent to be selective. The contents of UFOCAT-70 (which are detailed as part of the appended description) are simply those that were most readily put in shape from materials that were at hand, and the cutoff was determined quite simply by the calendar -- that which was coded as of the date when the master tape could be created was included. This procedure was painless, since plans for UFOCAT-71 were already in mind. As much as anything, UFOCAT-70 is to be viewed as a file that may be used to test computer programs, and which will remain constant so that the effects of particular programming changes will be recognizable.

As a matter of principle, UFOCAT should make a positive effort to remain non-selective. We do not propose to engage in debate as to whether this or that type or source of material ought to be included in the file; we will simply agree that it should be included. It is primarily the responsibility of the user of the file to establish suitable criteria for inclusion or exclusion of data in relation to his particular analysis. The responsibility of the builders of the file is to strive to insure that all users are provided with the data they need in order to apply their own criteria. Ultimately, the file may be defined as a catalog of "events of possible interest to ufologists."

Supplemental Data

Much, but not all, of the data of interest to ufologists may be regarded as "events," associated with a particular time and place. The basic card format for UFOCAT may be readily adapted to a variety of non-UFO events, such as aircraft accidents, power failures, earthquakes, and even astronomical anomalies like "bridges" on the moon. To describe events, all fields of the card may retain their normal meaning, and one of them will contain the code to distinguish the type of event involved. (Non-UFO events were simply excluded from UFOCAT-70. For UFOCAT-71, non-UFO events are coded "0" on a scale that goes from "1" to "9" for various types of UFO reports.)

Non-events must be accommodated in a different way, by building separate files. Care must be exercised in the design of these files so that they may be conveniently used in conjunction with the primary file of events.

One such supplemental file has already been created, which contains several items of information that will remain constant for all sightings reported to come from the same county; no matter how big the event file may become, only four to five thousand county master cards will be needed to deal with the whole world. At the present time these cards include the name of the county, its principal city, its code (punched in the same card columns that the event file uses for this code), its time zone, its area, and its census population(s). There is still room for considerable further information in these cards -- geologic, climatic, agricultural, economic, educational, or what have you?

(continued on page 10)

SOME NOTES ON THE "AIRSHIPS"

by Lucius Farish

"The more you learn, the less you know." This seemingly paradoxical, yet true, statement is particularly applicable to the 1896-97 "airship" subject.

I began my airship research in 1965, upon reading Jacques Vallee's ANATOMY OF A PHENOMENON and being fascinated by the Alexander Hamilton "rustling" incident which occurred at Leroy, Kansas. My first thoughts regarding the airship reports were that they were merely the UFOs of their day, dubbed "airships" by witnesses who could think of no other suitable name for them. Well, yes and no. They were UFOs, in the strictest sense of the word, but they were unlike more modern UFOs in some other ways.

Were they secret inventions of some sort? No; at least, not in the commonly accepted use of the term. There is a possibility that some of the airships may have been unconventional (even by modern standards) types of aircraft constructed in the United States. Research into this possibility is being undertaken at this time and little more can be said about this for the moment. However, the number of airship reports which were made in the March-May, 1897, period (ignoring, for the moment, the 1896 West Coast sightings) seems to rule out "secret inventions" (conventional or otherwise) as an overall answer for the flap.

Remembering that those researchers who have dug into the 1896-97 newspaper files have literally only "scratched the surface," consider the following:

On April 15, 1897, airships were reported at Shelby, Olivet, Middleville, Schoolcraft, Bay City, Lansing, Charlotte, Pontiac, Battle Creek, Saginaw and Ontonagon, Michigan; Linn Grove, Iowa (a landing/occupants report); Mount Vernon, Bloomington, Quincy, Minonk, El Paso, Perry Springs-to-Hersman (a train crew sighting) and Springfield, Illinois (another landing/occupants case); and from Howard to Artesian, South Dakota (another train crew report).

It would be simple enough to quote similar statistics for the April 8-20, 1897, period. Nor were other sightings confined to only four states in one 24 hour period, as in the above example. Again, a reminder that these reports are based on incomplete research in only 6 states. How many more reports could be found if a concerted effort was made?

I have always been puzzled by the fact that Charles Fort devoted so little space to the airship reports, considering that they constituted perhaps the largest known pre-1947 flap. In NEW LANDS, he covers the airship accounts in a very sketchy manner, taking up only about three pages.

Unfortunately, Fort's original notes for the 1896-97 period have never been published, so we do not know how many airship reports came to his attention. It has been discovered, however, that Fort did know of the afore-mentioned "rustling" incident which occurred in Kansas. In 1924, while living in England, Fort wrote to the then-deceased Alexander Hamilton, the letter finally being received by his brother, J. C. Hamilton of Sparta, Kentucky. Here is the text of that letter:

London, June 11, 1924

Mr. Alexander Hamilton
Yates Center, Kansas

. . . continued

SOME NOTES ON THE "AIRSHIPS" continued...

Dear Sir:

In the month of April, 1897; there were in the newspapers many reports upon the unknown construction that was traveling in the sky of Kansas and other states. In the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, April 28, 1897, was published an account by you of an extraordinary "foreign" airship which visited your farm and your account is backed up by an affidavit from about a dozen residents of Yates Center who testify to your reliability.

Last October my latest book "New Lands" was published in New York and I am now gathering material for a new book upon occurrences which simply have never been explained. Will you send me an account of your experiences. It may be that I can find other witnesses. They are your son Wall, Gib Heslip and Lank Thomas. I shall be very happy if you can help me to find out more about this matter.

Yours truly,

Charles Fort

39 Marchmont Street
Russell Square, London, England.

The airship mystery, like many other enigmas, is a long way from being solved. Each "new" report seems to provide a flock of new questions. Much more research into this period is needed. I cannot say that the unearthing of more airship accounts will definitely solve the mystery. However, I am certain that it will never be solved unless we make the effort. I urge all interested persons to contact me (Route One, Plumerville, Arkansas 72127) for more information.

- END -

(UFOCAT: A computerized catalog for sightings and related data, continued from page 8)

"Summary"

This description of UFOCAT is intended primarily as a stimulus for further discussion, and it is not expected to answer all the questions it would be reasonable to ask. Perhaps the most important point is simply that UFOCAT exists. It is our hope that UFOCAT's guiding principles will make sense to those others who have an interest in it, so that a genuinely cooperative project may evolve.

SECOND ANNUAL MIDWEST UFO CONFERENCE SET FOR
JUNE 12, 1971

Those wishing to make advance reservations or desire further information should write:
UFO Study Group of Greater St. Louis, c/o Mr. William F. Christian, 758 Lemay Ferry
Road, St. Louis, Missouri 63125.

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BOOK REVIEWS

HARMONIC 33

Bruce Cathie

A.H. & A.W. Reed, New Zealand

by Paul Braczyk

Alas, it seemed inevitable that someone would get around to applying the techniques of Pyramidology to UFO sightings, and, sure enough, here it is: HARMONIC 33. In case, gentle reader, you are unfamiliar with the pseudo-science of Pyramidology, let me first present a brief historical sketch.

In 1859 John Taylor, a London publisher, wrote a volume entitled THE GREAT PYRAMID: WHY WAS IT BUILT? AND WHO BUILT IT? This book, said Taylor, revealed the great secrets locked in the dimensions of the Great Pyramid, and discovered through infallible mathematics. Taylor searched diligently until he thought that he found the unit upon which the entire structure was based. He called this the "sacred cubit." It was found by dividing the length of the Earth's axis by 400,000.

Sometime in 1864 a University of Edinburgh professor carried Taylor's calculations to even greater lengths and published the results in his work OUR INHERITANCE IN THE GREAT PYRAMID: his name is Charles Piazzi Smyth. Smyth further broke the sacred cubit down by dividing it by 25, and called it the "Pyramid Inch." It is exactly one ten-millionth of the Earth's polar radius. With this basic unit, Smyth proceeded to apply it to every measurable dimension of the Great Pyramid; both inside and out. The results claim to reveal everything from the distance to the sun, to the mean temperature of the Earth's surface.

Now comes HARMONIC 33 written by Bruce Cathie, who may very well be Taylor or Smyth reincarnate. Cathie believes that interplanetary space ships are rebuilding a grid system over the face of the Earth, which once existed in ancient times but was destroyed. At strategic points in this grid system are buried a number of underground "aerials" from which the grid draws its power and thus supplies it to the space ships. This grid network was discovered through careful mathematics, says Cathie.

Space being as limited as it is, I cannot even begin to comment on all the calculations made by Cathie and offered as proof for the existence of the grid. I can, however, examine the point used for the basis of the entire network: this is the "aerial" photographed by the American survey ship Eltanin off of the west coast of South America on August 29, 1964. As Cathie says: "I still needed a definite point on the Earth's surface upon which to establish the grid. This point had to be a crucial position of the complete system: a main "aerial" position."

The photo in question shows an antenna-like object about two feet high, with six sets of crossbars and a smaller crossbar at the top. Dr. Thomas Hopkins, senior biologist on board the Eltanin, commented: "At that depth, there is no light, so photosynthesis could not take place and plants could not live...it's fairly symmetrical, and the offshoots are all ninety degrees apart." Naturally it follows that if the thing is not a plant or animal, then it MUST be man-made. Since it was photographed at 2,250 fathoms, who could have put it there?

The June 13, 1970 issue of SCIENCE NEWS carried a photograph on its front cover taken off of the coast of West Africa. This photograph shows an antenna-type object,

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continued. . .

estimated to be about 3 feet high, topped by six symmetrical formations. It was found in 3,500 fathoms of water (1,250 fathoms deeper than the object photographed by the Eltanin), on a desert-like sea bottom. This is NOT the photo of an "aerial." It has been positively identified as an Umbellula: a polyp colony on a stem. The similarity between this and the Eltanin photograph is remarkable. Even though they are not exactly alike, does not mean that the Eltanin object is not an Umbellula. It is possible however, that it may be a close relative or, for that matter, an unknown species. Conversely, this photo does not prove that the Eltanin photo is not an aerial. It does, however, seem like pretty slim evidence to base an entire world-grid on! (See page 29)

It is hardly worth my effort to point up the inaccuracies, inconsistencies, and downright juggling used in Cathie's mathematical techniques. Any intelligent person with even a high school knowledge of mathematics should be able to see through the numerical smokescreen of logarithms, radians, sines and cosines. Play around with numbers long enough, and anyone can reach ANY conclusions that he desires. To illustrate this, let me present the following:

SECRETS OF THE STATUE OF LIBERTY

First we must find the correct harmonic:

	New York	- 7 letters
	Statue of Liberty	- 15
	total	<u>22</u>
(Original name for Liberty)	Bedloe's Island	- 13
	Liberty Island	- 13
	New York	7
	total	<u>33</u>
(Statue's original name)	Liberty Enlightening the World	- 27
(Designer of the statue)	Frederic Bartholdi	- 17
	total	<u>44</u>

These totals are multiples of the base unit.

The harmonic is now evident: it must be 11!

Is it a coincidence that the base of the statue is an 11 pointed star?

Is it a coincidence that Henry Hudson, the discoverer of New York Harbor, has 11 letters in his name?

Is it a coincidence that all of the following great explorers have 11 letters in their names:

Vasco de Gama - 11	Richard Byrd - 11
Leif Ericson - 11	John Fremont - 11
Ponce de Leon - 11	Frank Borman - 11
Louis Joliet - 11	James Lovell - 11

The greatest explorers of all time: the crew of Apollo 11!

Edwin Aldrin - 11
Mike Collins - 11
N.A. Armstrong - 11

Height of the statue - 152 feet

Built for the 100th Anniversary of American Independence

Henry Hudson first entered New York Harbor - 1609

(continued on page 29)

UNCLE SAM'S UFO LITERATURE

AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SELECTED MATERIAL PUBLISHED UNDER AEGIS OF THE U. S. GOVERNMENT

Compiled by

Larry W. Bryant

Introduction

With UFOlogy now in the autumn of its years, a new set of duties is beginning to draw the attention of today's UFOlogist. As he assumes these duties, he becomes UFO historian, taking on the not-so-light responsibility of collecting, evaluating, and interpreting data on past events of the UFO controversy.

History properly pursued is science, not literature. But without an appreciation of the socio-political implications of literature, the historian's "tool box" may be sadly lacking. So into the UFO historian's tool box I'm placing this compilation of UFO literature -- a listing of selected government- and quasi-government-published books, reports, directives, and articles.

In researching material for the bibliography, I claim no special expertise, no privileged access to the publishing arm of the U. S. Government. I do claim, however, a fervent interest in how that government manages its affairs. To scrutinize what our elected and appointed officials have not published as well as what they have published puts any public issue in proper perspective for later historical appraisal. It is that objective toward which I've directed this project.

I now call on you the reader to assist me in adding to this compilation from time to time. The more nearly complete it becomes, the more valuable a tool it will be for the UFO historian. Ideally, I'd like to have a copy of all entries you choose to submit, so that I might compare them with what I already have on hand. If you can't spare a copy, though, please cite the publication address so I can contact the source myself.

And now a few words on how I've set up the bibliography:

(1) For each major category of publication, e.g., books, reports, and articles from periodicals, there's a numbered section; the entries in each section are numbered for ease of reference.

(2) Arranged alphabetically by author's name, all entries include, where known, the title, source of publication, issue (or copyright) date, and number of pages.

(3) My annotations, if any, follow in parentheses directly after each entry.

* * *

Section A. Directives

. . . continued

A-1. U. S. AIR FORCE. Air Force Letter No. 200-5, "Intelligence: Unidentified Flying Objects Reporting." Washington, D.C.; 29 Apr 52; 2pp.

(Paragraph 1 states: "This Letter sets forth Air Force responsibility and reporting procedures for information and material pertaining to unidentified flying objects. All incidents observed by Air Force personnel or received at any Air Force installation from a civilian source will be reported in accordance with this Letter, except that all airborne sightings by Air Force personnel, Civilian Air Patrol, and regularly scheduled United States airline pilots will also be reported as provided by JANAP 146 series (CIRVIS) [see entry No. A-14]." This is the formerly classified document that was superseded by Air Force Regulation 200-2 on 26 Aug 53 [see entry No. A-2].)

A-2. U. S. AIR FORCE. Air Force Regulation 200-2, "Intelligence: Unidentified Flying Objects Reporting (Short Title: UFOB)." Washington, D. C.; 12 Aug 54; 4pp.

(Superseding the initial version dated 26 Aug 53, including change A of 2 Nov 53, this directive perpetuates and refines the reporting procedures developed by AF Ltr 200-5 [see entry No. A-1]. Its distribution formula allocated 200 copies to the Office of Naval Intelligence and 10 to the Army's G-2 (Intelligence) staff at the Pentagon. The 12 Aug 54 edition is reprinted as an appendix of Donald E. Keyhoe's book The Flying Saucer Conspiracy (Henry Holt and Co., N. Y.; 1955) and as part of Leon Davidson's report [entry No. E-1]. Seemingly proportionate to the increase of public interest in official UFOlogy, AFR 200-2 underwent three revisions (on 5 Feb 58, 14 Sep 59, and 20 Jul 62) before it was finally superseded by AFR 80-17 (19 Sep 66 [see entry No. A-4]. Lt. Col. Tacker's book [entry No. E-4] carries a reprint of the 14 Sep 59 edition with change A (2 Feb 60).)

A-3. U. S. AIR FORCE - MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE. MATS Supplement 1 to AFR 200-2, "Intelligence Activities: Unidentified Flying Objects (UFO)." Scott AFB, Ill.; 24 Jun 64; 1 page.

("This supplement is also applicable to the Naval components." Elaborating on paragraph 13b of AFR 200-2, this directive states, "Copies of all letter reports of UFO sightings will be forwarded to MATS (MAXIN).")

A-4 U. S. AIR FORCE. Air Force Regulation 80-17, "Research and Development: Unidentified Flying Objects (UFO)." Washington, D. C.; 19 Sep 66; 6pp.

(Superseding AFR 200-2 [entry No. A-2], this directive takes official UFOlogy out of the realm of "intelligence" and places it in the more glamorous province of the R&D specialists. This public-relations move probably was intended to assuage the public outcry, so prevalent in the mid-Sixties, that the AF had been indulging in not a little investigative hanky-panky. Change A (8 Nov 66) to the regulation places the University of Colorado's Condon Committee on distribution to receive all UFO reports henceforth processed by "UFO Investigating Officers." It also pledges "the fullest cooperation" with the Condon Committee. Change 1, issued on 26 Oct 67, provides a 9-page "attachment" called "AF Form 117 (Aug 67), Sighting of Unidentified Phenomena Questionnaire," which is a remake of the old "Technical Information Sheet" (FTD Form 164) that the Air Technical Intelligence Center used to send out to UFO witnesses for recording the details of their sightings [see entry No. F-1]. Change 2 (30 Sep 68) altered the distribution list for electrically transmitted reports. The entire regulation, with changes, is reprinted as App. B to the Condon Report [entry No. B-6]. AFR 80-17 was rescinded on 25 Mar 70, coincident with the closure of Project Blue Book.)

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A-5. U. S. AIR FORCE. FLYOBRT Manual. Air Technical Intelligence Center, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio; issued in 1953; No. of pages not known.

(FLYOBRT is the acronym for "Flying Object Report." Project Blue Book Report No. 12 [see entry No. E-2] states: "The FLYOBRT Manual is intended for use by intelligence officers; operations officers, or anyone who may at some future date be required to submit a report of an unidentified flying object. This manual serves as a guide to reporting officers on the investigations, reporting procedures, and operations of Project Blue Book.")

A-6 U. S. AIR FORCE. Air Force Manual 200-3 (a handbook for AF intelligence officers), Chapter 9, "Air Technical Intelligence," page 9-3. Washington, D.C.; May 1953.

(Showing a trio of discoids chasing, or being chased by, an AF jet, this drawing on p. 9-3 is captioned, "The Air Technical Intelligence Center is responsible for the prevention of technological surprise." Like the other pages of the document, 9-3 is classified "Restricted Security Information." For a reprint of it, see Frank Edward's book Flying Saucers -- Serious Business (Lyle Stuart, N. Y.; 1966).)

A-7. U. S. AIR FORCE. Air Force Regulation 55-88, "Operations: Communications Instructions Reporting Vital Intelligence Sightings (CIRVIS) from Aircraft." Washington, D. C.; 22 Oct. 59 (revised on 19 Jan 60, 15 Mar 63, and 8 Jan 65); 2pp.

("This regulation states the Air Force responsibilities and training requirements for peace-time reporting of vital intelligence sightings as prescribed by the JANAP 146" [See entry No. A-14.]

A-8 U. S. AIR FORCE. Air Force Pamphlet 55-1-2, "CIRVIS -- Extracts from JANAP 146 Series for Civilians, Military, Civil Air Patrol." Washington, D. C.; 1 Jan 61; illustrated; 10pp.

(Superseded AF Pamphlet 200-3-1 (1 Jun 54), this document "is published for the information and guidance of pilots who may have an opportunity to report vital intelligence sightings from aircraft.")

A-9 U. S. AIR FORCE. Air Defense Command Regulation 55-31. Hq, Air Defense Command, Colorado Springs, Colo.; issued in 1952; No. of pages not known.

(Project Blue Book Report No. 8 [see entry No. E-2] states: "A secondary duty of the Ground Observer Corps is the reporting of unidentified aerial phenomena or objects. This duty was established by ADC Regulation 55-31.")

A-10. U. S. CONTINENTAL ARMY COMMAND. Daily Bulletin No. 251, Item 3, "Instructions for Reporting Aerial Phenomena." Fort Monroe, Va.; 29 Dec 58; 1 page.

("Proper reporting procedure for the sighting of unidentified flying objects is prescribed in DA Letter dated 6 August 1957, subject 'Unconventional Aircraft(U),' and paragraph 2b(5), USCONARC Intelligence Directive 1958(U) dated 27 May 1958." Attempts by various UFOlogists to obtain copies of the two referenced documents have failed, presumably because they are classified as "Defense Information.")

A-11 EASTERN SEA FRONTIER, U. S. NAVY. COMEASTSEAFRON Instruction 3820.2, "Unidentified Flying Objects; Reporting of." Hq, Commander of Eastern Sea Frontier, 90 Church St., New York 7, N. Y.; 16 Jul 54; 2pp.

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(Citing as references (a) OPNAV Notice 3820 (26 Sep 52), which the Navy has since rescinded but still zealously withholds from public scrutiny; (b) JANAP 146(C) [see entry No. A-14]; and (c) AF Ltr 200-5 [see entry No. A-1], this directive includes a 10-point reporting format excerpted from reference (c), the ninth point of which says: "Interception or identification action taken. (Such action may be taken whenever feasible, complying with existing air defense directives.)")

A-12. POTOMAC RIVER NAVAL COMMAND, U. S. NAVY. PRNC Instruction 3820.1, "Unidentified Flying Objects; Reporting of." Hq, Potomac River Naval Command, Washington, D. C.; 23 Jul 54; 3pp.

(This relays the policy and instructions issued by COMEASTSEAFRON Instruction 3820.2 [entry No. A-11]. The 23 Jul 54 edition, which was superseded on 9 Feb 56, is reprinted as an appendix of Donald E. Keyhoe's book The Flying Saucer Conspiracy. The 9 Feb 56 edition incloses an expanded version of the reporting format prescribed by entry No. A-11.)

A-13. NAVAL SUPPLY CENTER, U. S. NAVY, NSCNORVA Instruction 3820.1B, "Unidentified Flying Objects; Reporting of." Norfolk, Va.; 1 Apr 58; 5 pp.

(Revising its edition of 11 May 56, this directive cites two higher-level Navy documents as references: COMFIVE Instruction 3820.1A (26 Mar 56) and COMNAVB- NORVA Instruction 3820.1A (17 Apr 56). It specifies that all reports be forwarded to Langley AFB, Va. "by the most expeditious means," and incloses an expanded version of the reporting format prescribed by COMEASTSEAFRON Instruction 3820.2 [entry No. A-11].)

A-14. THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE. JANAP 146(D), "Canadian-United States Instructions for Reporting Vital Intelligence Sightings (CIRVIS/MER-INT)." Washington, D. C.; 1 Feb 59; 24pp.

(Because of its being marked as "FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY" (and thus made not readily available to the public), this controversial document is a rarity in the collections of private UFOlogists. An earlier, declassified version of it, however, is reprinted in Donald E. Keyhoe's book The Flying Saucer Conspiracy as JANAP 146(B), 6 Sep 51, while the "D" model is reprinted in Lt. Col. Tacker's book [entry No. E-4]. Private UFOlogists invariably cite JANAP 146 as evidence of a profound governmental interest in keeping key UFO-sighting reports within the confines of official communications channels/records.)

A-15. U. S. COAST GUARD. Operations Instruction No. 1-62, "Intelligence Sighting Reports of Unidentified or Potentially Hostile Surface, Submarine and Airborne Contacts; Instructions and Procedures Concerning (U)." Washington, D. C.; 8 Jan 62; No. of pages not known.

(A classified directive covered by a "Dummy Sheet" citing its purpose, scope, and distribution. It "cancels and supersedes Operations Instruction No. 4-58 and Commandant (OIN) Letter A8-2 of 30 January 1961, serial 010 to Area and District Commanders, Radio Washington, and USCGC COURIER. Vital Intelligence Sighting Placards CG-3775 and CG-3775A are also cancelled and their use is no longer required. Operations Instructions 41-57, 42-57 and 69-57 have been administratively cancelled.")

A-16. FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY. FAA Notice N7230.29, "Reporting of Unidentified Flying Objects." Washington, D. C.; 4 Apr 67; about 3 pp.

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(Referring to the FAA's Aeronautical Communications and Pilot Services Handbook 7300.7, this order "establishes procedures for reporting of unidentified flying objects (UFO's) by Air Traffic Control specialists." It also specifies that "reports will be held in strict confidence and no details of sightings or names of persons will be released to news media." It is reprinted as App. F to the Condon Report [see entry No. B-6].)

A-17. U. S. WEATHER BUREAU. Operations Manual Letter No. 67-16, "Reporting of Unidentified Flying Objects." Silver Spring, Md.; 1 Nov 67; about 2 pp.

("Weather Bureau observers at stations in the 48 contiguous United States are requested to report any UFO sightings to the University of Colorado." The Condon Report [entry No. B-6] reprints this document as App. G.)

A-18. U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOREST SERVICE. Memorandum to Forest Supervisors on Standard Procedure for Ranger Districts and National Forests to Use to Report a UFO. Rocky Mountain Region; 24 Nov 67; about 2 pp.

("Such reports [received from Forest Service observers] would become part of a scientific study [the Condon project], and involvements with reporters or news sources should be avoided." The Condon Report [entry No. B-6] reprints this directive as App. H.)

Section B. Reports

B-1. U. S. AIR FORCE. ATIC Estimate of the Situation [Situation: UFO's; Estimate: Alien Spacecraft]. Air Technical Intelligence Center, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio; 1948; No. of pages not known.

(So much has been said -- by E. J. Ruppelt, D. J. Fournet, NICAP, et al. -- about this alleged document that if it really never existed (as the AF asserts) it ought to have . . . if for no other reason than the glamour it could add to the UFO historian's job!)

B-2 U. S. AIR FORCE - AIR MATERIEL COMMAND. Unidentified Aerial Objects: Project Sign. Technical Intelligence Division, Air Materiel Command, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio. February 1949; 35 pp.

(As Technical Report No. F-TR-2274-IA, this is a formerly "SECRET" descriptive and analytical study of 243 domestic and 30 foreign reported UFO sightings between 1947 and 1948. Individual cases are described in brief form as an appendix. Methods and reasoning applied in evaluating data are presented. Project Sign was initiated on 22 Jan 48. "The Federal Bureau of Investigation has assisted Project 'Sign' in a number of instances, both by investigation of the character and reliability of witnesses of incidents and by providing other investigative services." This report has been privately reprinted by NICAP member David Branch, 1437 N. Alta Vista Blvd., Hollywood, Calif. 90046. Appendixes C and D to the Sign report are reprinted as Appendixes T and D, respectively, to the Condon Report [entry No. B-6].)

B-3. U. S. AIR FORCE - AIR MATERIEL COMMAND. Unidentified Flying Objects: Project Grudge. Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio; 1949; 366 pp.

(As Technical Report No. 102-AC 49/15100, this document discusses in full the history of Project Grudge (the successor to Project Sign), the problems encountered,

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and the procedures followed in the investigation and evaluation of reports of unidentified flying objects through January 1949.)

B-4 SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY PANEL ON UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS. Report of Meetings of Scientific Advisory Panel on Unidentified Flying Objects, January 14 -- 18, 1953
Washington, D. C.; 16 Feb 53; 24pp.

(Popularly known as "The Robertson Report" (after panel chairman H. P. Robertson), this UFO policy document was first classified SECRET and later declassified in an apparent response to pressure from UFOlogists and the news media for public release of the report. Conclusions were: (1) that the evidence presented on UFO's showed no indication that these phenomena constitute a direct physical threat to national security; and (2) that the continued emphasis on the reporting of these phenomena results in a threat to the orderly functioning of the protective organs of the body politic. It recommended: (1) that the national security agencies take immediate steps to strip the UFO's of the special status they have been given and the aura of mystery they have unfortunately acquired; and (2) that the national security agencies institute policies on intelligence, training, and public education designed to prepare the material defenses and the morale of the country to recognize most promptly and to react most effectively to true indications of hostile UFO intent or action. Leon Davidson's report [entry No. E-1] contains a summary of "The Robertson Report" that was first released to the public in April, 1958; Davidson also includes selected correspondence he has received from persons associated with preparation/distribution of "The Robertson Report." Saturday Review science editor John Lear, in an article in the 3 Sep 66 issue, analyzes "The Disputed CIA Document of UFO's" after having secured release of the Robertson Panel's minutes from the CIA with the help of then-Blue Book-chief Maj. Hector Quintanilla, Jr. Lear reveals that these CIA-censored minutes fill 23 standard-sized typescript pages and are separate from the 1-page release that Davidson reprints and that also is reprinted in the 6 Aug 66 issue of Saturday Review. Lear quotes liberally from both Ruppelt's book [entry No. E-3] and the formerly classified minutes. Both the expurgated minutes and the summary report are reprinted as App. U to the Condon Report [entry No. B-6].)

B-5 USAF SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY BOARD - AD HOC COMMITTEE TO REVIEW PROJECT BLUE BOOK. Special Report. Washington, D. C.; March, 1966; 9pp.

("The objectives of the Committee are to review the resources and methods of investigation prescribed by Project 'Blue Book' and to advise the Air Force of any improvements that can be made in the program to enhance the Air Force's capability in carrying out its responsibility." In order that the present AF UFO investigation program be strengthened to provide opportunity for scientific investigation of selected sightings in greater depth and detail than had been possible to date, it was recommended that: (a) contracts be negotiated with a few selected universities to provide scientific teams to investigate promptly and in depth certain selected UFO sightings; (b) at each Air Force Systems Command base, an officer skilled in investigation should be designated to work with the corresponding university team for that geographical section; (c) one university or one not-for-profit organization should be selected to coordinate the work of the teams mentioned under (a) above, and also to make certain of close communication and coordination with Project Blue Book. The report is reprinted as App. A to the Condon Report [entry No. B-6].)

B-6. UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO. Scientific Study of Unidentified Flying Objects Conducted by the U. of C. Under Contract No. F44620-67-C-0035; (Dr. Edward U. Condon, Scientific Director; Daniel S. Gillmore, Editor). Boulder, Colo.; 1968; three

volumes, 1465 pp with 80 plates.

(Final report of the U. of C. project studying UFO's under support provided by the AF Office of Scientific Research (OAR) at the direction of the Secretary of the AF. Two-year project concluded (a) that about 90 percent of all UFO reports proved to be quite plausibly related to ordinary phenomena, (b) that little if anything has come from the study of UFO's in the past 21 years that has added to scientific knowledge, and (c) that further extensive study of UFO sightings is not justified in the expectation that science will be advanced thereby. At the same time it is emphasized that (c) is an opinion based on evidence now available. Also printed in hard copy and microfilm by the Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information. Also printed in paperback complete by Bantam Books, N. Y., 1969, with introduction by New York Times Science Editor Walter Sullivan; 965 pp; the commercial hard-back version is printed by E. P. Dutton, N. Y., 1969. Destined to become the most controversial document ever issued under the aegis of Science, this the "Condon Report" ran into a thicket of attacks even before it was published, as typified by Dr. David R. Saunder's book UFO's? -- Yes!. In the eyes of numerous private UFOlogists, the report represents nothing more than a king-size whitewash that does to official UFOlogy what the Report of the Presidential Commission on Obscenity and Pornography does to Congress's attempts to curb the spread of commercialized erotica: reduces or heightens the public's outcry for reform, depending on which side of the fence the crier sits. So one must wait for history to write the final evaluation of the report as to its "scientific" worth. Meantime, for an appraisal of its editorial structure, technical content, and literary impact, one may consult: (a) an article in the Dec. 1970 issue of Ray Palmer's magazine Flying Saucers, titled "Some Critical Notes on the Condon Report," by Norman Brennan; (b) NICAP's UFO Investigator for Jan. and Feb.-Mar. 1969; (c) the Saturday Review's review in the 1 Feb 69 issue; and (d) the various other newspaper/magazine accounts of the report's publication, with subsequent closure of Project Blue Book.)

B-7. NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES. Review of the University of Colorado Report on Unidentified Flying Objects by an NAS Panel. Washington, D. C.; 1969; 6pp.

(NAS panel headed by Dr. Gerald M. Clemence, Yale University, concurs in the scope, methodology and findings of the Condon Report. Concludes "On the basis of present knowledge, the least likely explanation of UFO's is the hypothesis of extraterrestrial visitations by intelligent beings." Printed by the Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information of the Dept. of Commerce. As Charles Fort would have exclaimed, in mock academic astonishment, "Lo!")

B-8. U. S. CONGRESS - HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES. Unidentified Flying Objects. House Report No. 55 of the 89th Congress, 2d session. U. S. Govt. Print. Ofc.; Washington, D. C.; 1966; 84pp.

(A hodgepodge of pro and con UFOana culled from the popular press, old-hat USAF statements/reports, private/public correspondence on specific sightings, and first-hand testimony presented to the committee by "experts" and laymen alike. Contains supporting diagrams, statistical tables, and abstracts of selected sighting reports.)

B-9. U. S. CONGRESS - HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND ASTRONAUTICS. Symposium on Unidentified Flying Objects. House Report No. 7 of the 90th Congress, 2d session. U. S. Govt. Print. Ofc.; Washington, D. C.; 1968; 247 pp.

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(Contains statements by Dr. J. Allen Hynek (former scientific consultant to Project Blue Book), Dr. James E. McDonald, Dr. Carl Sagan, Dr. Robert L. Hall, Dr. James A. Harder, and Dr. Robert M. L. Baker. Prepared papers are included by Dr. Donald H. Menzel, Dr. R. Leo Sprinkle, Dr. Garry C. Henderson, Dr. Stanton T. Friedman, Dr. Roger N. Shepard, and Dr. Frank B. Salisbury. Journalist John G. Fuller has written a book (Aliens in the Skies; G. P. Putnam's Sons, N. Y.; 1969) based on this symposium. "Eleven out of 12 sober and articulate scientists have, in these hearings," says Fuller, "stated clearly that the UFO problem not only is unsolved, but urgently needs to be solved for a variety of reasons Their argument and persuasion contain the ring of truth, not prejudice; the caution of the dissenter, not the arrogance of the officially endowed; the perception of the curious, not the dogma of the biased.")

Section C. Press Releases

C-1. NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT -- OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION. Memorandum to the Press (No. M26-49): Project "Saucer". Washington, D. C.; April 27, 1949; 22 pp.

("The following report is a digest of preliminary studies made by the Air Materiel Command, Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, on 'Flying Saucers'.")

C-2. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION. Press Release No. 629-49: "Air Force Discontinues Flying Saucers Project." Washington, D. C.; December 27, 1949; 1 page.

("The Air Force has discontinued its special project investigating and evaluating reported 'flying saucers' on the basis that there is no evidence the reports are not the results of natural phenomena. Discontinuance of the project, which was carried out by the Air Force, was concurred in by the Departments of the Army and the Navy. . . . The Air Force said that continuance of the project is unwarranted since additional incidents now are simply confirming findings already reached! Leon Davidson's report [entry No. E-1] includes a reprint of this release.)

C-3. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE. Immediate Release -- In Answer to Inquiries. Washington, D. C.; 3 Apr 52; 1 page.

(The AF is still in the saucer-chasing business, despite rumors to the contrary; so all you good citizens send in your UFO-sighting reports "to the nearest USAF installation." That grand old chronicler of AF UFO propaganda Leon Davidson reprints this press release in his classic report [entry No. E-1] documenting "news management" in one of its purest forms.)

C-4. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE. Minutes of Press Conference Held by Major General John A. Samford, Director of Intelligence, U. S. Air Force. Washington, D.C.; 29 Jul 52; 39 pp.

(Whenever there's a government crisis, as there was in the summer of 1952 when UFO's paid too much attention to the Washington, D. C. area, officialdom calls a press conference. The first page of General Samford's conference-results is reprinted on the back cover of Leon Davidson's report [entry No. E-1]. Davidson has the entire document available for distribution upon request to him at 64 Prospect St., White Plains, N. Y.)

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C-5. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE - CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION. Press Release: CAA Traces Many "Flying Saucers" to Atmospheric Conditions. Washington, D.C.; 11 Dec 52; 2 pp.

(Attributes many radar "unidentifieds" of the summer, 1952 sighting crisis to temperature inversions. Leon Davidson's report [entry No. E-1] reprints this release.)

C-6. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE. Fact Sheet. Washington, D. C.; Dec 53; 4 pp.

(The following information concerns Air Force investigations of unusual aerial phenomena. The Air Force first took official notice of reports of so-called 'flying saucers' in the fall of 1947 when reports from the public indicated that the matter might involve the air defense of the United States." With this historical note, the customary sweeping generalizations to explain UFO's as natural phenomena or conventional aircraft take over to build into a symphony of official denial and ridicule that was to be completed 15 years later with publication of the Condon Report [entry No. B-6]. Leon Davidson's report [entry No. E-1] includes a reprint of this release as well as a copy of a 4-page DOD Form Letter that presents much the same verbiage -- for answering inquiries from the public.)

C-7. U. S. AIR FORCE. Air Force Releases Study on Unidentified Aerial Objects. Washington, D. C.; 25 Oct 55; 8 pp.

(A formal, but mimeographed, Department of Defense (DOD) "Press Release" summarizing "The results of an investigation begun by the Air Force in 1947 into the field of Unidentified Aerial Objects (so-called flying saucers)" Refers to the findings of the 1953 CIA-convened "Robertson Panel" of scientists. Leon Davidson's report [entry No. E-1] includes a reprint of this release, as does Lt. Col. Tacker's book [entry No. E-4].)

C-8. U. S. AIR FORCE. Air Force's 10-Year Study of Unidentified Flying Objects. Washington, D. C.; 5 Nov 57; 3 pp.

(A formal, but mimeographed, DOD "Press Release" declaring that "no evidence has been discovered to confirm the existence of so-called 'Flying Saucers'." The usual periodic statistical breakdown of investigated sightings is given. Lt. Col. Tacker's book [entry No. E-4] contains a reprint of this document.)

C-9. U. S. AIR FORCE. For the Press -- No. 1108-57. Washington, D. C.; 15 Nov 57; 2 pp.

(A formal, but mimeographed, DOD "Press Release" revealing that "As a result of inquiries concerning Air Force evaluation of recent Unidentified Flying Objects reports, the following general aspects of certain reports have been ascertained..!" It goes on to "explain" November, 1957 "flap" involving sightings at Levelland, Tex., Alamogordo, N.M., Gulf of Mexico (from a Coast Guard Cutter), White Sands, N. M., and Kearney, Nebr. Lt. Col. Tacker's book [entry No. E-4] contains a reprint of this document.)

C-10. U. S. AIR FORCE. Fact Sheet: Unidentified Flying Object "Unknowns" Still Below 2 Percent in Latest 1270 Cases. Washington, D. C.; 6 Oct 58; 3 pp.

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(A formal, but mimeographed DOD "Press Release" reiterating the AF contention that "nothing was found to substantiate any claims that such [unknown] sightings were interplanetary visitors, or so-called 'Flying Saucers'." Refers to the findings of the 1953 CIA-convened "Robertson Panel" of scientists [see entry No. B-4]. Lt. Col. Tacker's book [entry No. E-4] contains a reprint of this document.)

C-11. U. S. AIR FORCE. Air Force UFO Study Shows "Unknowns" Decreasing. Washington, D. C.; 22 Jan 59; 2 pp.

(A formal, but mimeographed, DOD "Press Release" exalting that "The latest tabulation of Unidentified Flying Objects reports by Air Force authorities and scientists of the Air Technical Intelligence Center, covering the last half of 1958, has set a record low for the number of cases classified as 'unknown', which is down to less than 1%." Lt. Col. Tacker's book [entry No. E-4] contains a reprint of this document.)

C-12. U. S. AIR FORCE. Immediate Release: Air Force Reports Unidentified Flying Object Sightings Decrease by Fifty Percent. Washington, D. C.; 15 Jul 59; 2pp.

(A formal DOD "Press Release" promising that the AF "will continue to investigate all reports of unusual aerial sightings over the United States, including objects that may become labeled Unidentified Flying Objects." Lt. Col. Tacker's book [entry No. E-4] contains a reprint of this document.)

C-13. U. S. AIR FORCE. Fact Sheet: Air Force UFO Report. Washington, D. C. ; 29 Jan 60; 4 pp.

(A formal DOD "Press Release" reiterating that the AF "has found no evidence to confirm the existence of popularly termed 'flying saucers' as interplanetary or interstellar space ships." Lt. Col. Tacker's book [entry No. E-4] contains a reprint of this document.)

C-14. U. S. AIR FORCE. Immediate Release -- Fact Sheet: Air Force UFO Report. Washington, D. C.; 21 Jul 60; 5 pp.

(A formal DOD "Press Release" giving a 6-month-period statistical tabulation as well as a recapitulation of sighting reports since 1947. "The Air Force Inspector General's Brief, dated 24 December 1959, contained a notice to all unit Commanders that UFO reports are serious business since they are vitally involved in the Air Force's air defense mission [see entry No. F-9]." Lt. Col. Tacker's book [entry No. E-4] contains a reprint of this document.)

C-15. U. S. AIR FORCE. Fact Sheet: Air Force UFO Report. Washington, D. C. ; 19 Jan 61; 5 pp.

(A formal DOD "Press Release" giving the usual statistical breakdown of investigated sighting reports. Also attempts to answer critics who have charged the AF is withholding vital UFO data from the public.)

C-16. U. S. AIR FORCE. U. S. Air Force Summary of Events and Information Concerning the Unidentified Flying Object Program. Office of Public Information, Washington, D. C.; undated (issued about Oct 64); 5 pp.

(A mimeographed public information sheet describing, among other things, the three

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standard "explanations pertaining to sightings reported from military and civilian radar facilities." Also includes a simplified sighting-report form for the public to fill out and "Send to Your Nearest Air Force Base." The compiler's copy was obtained in August, 1957 from the Air Technical Intelligence Center, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio -- the headquarters of Project Blue Book and its precursors. Here's an interesting excerpt from the document: "In addition, a recent study has shown a direct correlation between the number of sightings reported and the publicity given to 'saucers' by the nation's press. The Air Force took a further step in early 1953 by procuring Videon cameras for the purpose of photographing this phenomenon. These cameras were distributed to various military installations. This type camera has two lenses, one of which takes an ordinary photograph, and the other has a diffraction grating which separates light into its component parts. This aids in determining the composition of the object photographed. A small number of photographs have been received from this camera; however, only light spots of no detail have been indicated in the photos to date. As more photographs are taken by these observers, it is believed that a great deal of the mystery will be lifted from the program." Leon Davidson's report [entry No. E-4] includes a reprint of this document.)

Section D. Articles

D-1. BASSLER, Capt. R. E. "Scratch One Flying Saucer." Marine Corps Gazette; Vol 34, Dec 50; Quantico, Va.; pages 32 -- 37.

D-2. OGLES, George W. "What Does the Air Force Really Know About Flying Saucers?" The Airman. Washington, D.C.; 1967; 8 pp. Reprinted from The Airman, Vol 11, July, 1967 -- pp 4 - 9; and August 1967 -- pp 26 - 31.

(An illustrated survey of the UFO controversy and statement of the AF position: the Air Force has never denied the possibility of life on other planets; what it does say is that no evidence has been received or discovered which proves the existence and intraspace mobility of extraterrestrial life. Some widely publicized "sightings" are also discussed.)

D-3. NOLLET, A. R. "Flying Saucers . . . A Hard Look." Marine Corps Gazette; Vol 43, Dec 59; Quantico, Va.; pages 20 -- 25.

(States that hope for a U. S. scientific "saucer" breakthrough based on April 29, 1959, article in U. S. News and World Report entitled "Flying Saucer Age for the U. S. -- It's Getting Nearer" were misplaced since the "saucers" turned out to be ground-effect vehicles (GEV). Describes the different types of GEV's world-wide and suggests military uses. You might recall the AF's old sighting-explanation ploy of the developmental discoid that Canada's AVRO Aircraft company was 'secretly' working on in the late 1950's: the 'AVROCAR,' a multimillion-dollar flop.)

D-4. U. S. AIR FORCE. "This Is Our Position (the Official Air Force Position on Flying Saucers, from 'Flying Saucers and the U. S. Air Force')"; by Lt. Col. Lawrence J. Tacker. The Airman; Washington, D. C.; Jan 61; pages 2 -- 5.

(Excerpts from entry No. E-4.)

D-5. U. S. AIR FORCE. "Psychoanalyzing the Flying Saucers"; Air Force; Vol 33, Feb 50; 4 pp.

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(Psychological study prepared by USAF's Aeromedical Laboratory. Writer concludes that there are sufficient psychological explanations for the reports of unidentified flying objects to provide plausible explanations for reports not otherwise explainable. Errors in identifying real stimuli result chiefly from inability to estimate speed, distance, and size.)

D-6. U. S. AIR FORCE. Air Force Policy Letter for Commanders; "Air Force Enlarging UFO Studies." Washington, D. C.; 15 May 66; page 3.

(Four short paragraphs describing the recommendations of the AF Scientific Advisory Board as concerns the fate of Project Blue Book [see entry No. B-5].)

D-7. U. S. AIR FORCE. Air Force Policy Letter for Commanders; "Air Force Selects University of Colorado to Investigate UFO Reports." Washington, D. C.; Nov 66; page 32.

D-8. U. S. AIR FORCE. Air Force Policy Letter for Commanders; "Project 'Blue Book' Terminated." Washington, D. C.; Feb 70; page 30.

D-9. MILITARY SEA TRANSPORTATION SERVICE. Sealift Magazine; "Three in Crew of GAA Ship [SS Morgantown Victory] Tell of Sighting of 'UFO'." June, 1966; page 3.

(Quotes from first-hand written reports of the observers' sighting on 11 Jan 66; offers no "official explanation" for the incident; in fact the editors ask, "Do any Sealift readers have any thoughts on all this?" Maybe from this objective treatment we ought to conclude that the Navy is much more down-to-earth about UFOs than is the Air Force.)

Section E. Books

E-1. DAVIDSON, Leon. Flying Saucers: An Analysis of the Air Force Project Blue Book Special Report No. 14. (3rd edition, revised and enlarged); Ramsey-Wallace Corp., Ramsey, N. J.; 1966; 84 pp.

(Author contends that throughout its investigation of UFO phenomena, USAF has withheld information, photographs, and other evidence it has amassed. He suggests that full text of Project Blue Book Special Report No. 14 (analysis of reports of unidentified aerial objects) -- a condensed offset-printed copy dated May 5, 1955, is in the appendix -- probably was not made readily available to the public because in 20% to 30% of cases in main study, origin of objects sighted was declared unknown. He also points out that the report did not discuss whether or not there was evidence to prove or disprove that UFO's might be extraterrestrial objects or devices. First and second editions published by author (White Plains, N. Y. -- 1956 & 1957); the original AF version (Proj. No. 10073, 308 pp) was issued by the Air Technical Intelligence Center at Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio.)

E-2. NATIONAL INVESTIGATIONS COMMITTEE ON AERIAL PHENOMENA (NICAP). U. S. Air Force Projects Grudge and Blue Book. 1 -- 12 (1951 -- 1953). 1522 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036; June, 1968; 245 pp.

(This collection of declassified Air Technical Intelligence Center documents was published by NICAP after the organization's belabored but successful attempt to obtain copies of the reports from their "graveyard" in the Pentagon! The significance

. . . continued

of these reports." says NICAP in its preface, "surpasses the mere details of the sightings referred to. The reader will note the Air Force's frequent statement that UFO documents have not been withheld, when in fact every report was stamped either 'Secret' or 'Confidential,' and remained so for more than 15 years, in spite of their declassification in 1960." Beginning with report No. 5 (31 Mar 52), the summary tables listing the key elements of each sighting carry the sighting's security classification in parentheses after the entry in "Description of Incident." These classifications range from "Unclassified" to "Restricted," "Confidential," and "Secret.")

E-3. RUPPELT, Edward J. The Report on Unidentified Flying Objects. Doubleday and Co., Garden City, N. Y.; 1956; 315 pp. Published in paperback edition by Ace books (No. G537), New York.

(As a former chief of USAF Project Blue Book (from early 1951 to Sep 53), the author, now deceased, writes a factual account of AF's UFO-investigation program and discusses all aspects of the UFO controversy, including the alleged existence of classified intelligence reports declaring that some of the reported sightings represented alien spacecraft. He later revised the book by adding a chapter on the gullibility of most "saucer buffs." An excerpt from the book was published as "Inside Story of the Saucers" in the April, 1956 issue of Science Digest; another excerpt appeared as "Report on Unidentified Flying Objects" in the April 1957 issue of Fate magazine.)

E-4. TACKER, Lawrence J. Flying Saucers and the U. S. Air Force. Van Nostrand, Princeton, N. J.; 1960; 164 pp.

(Often billed as the official USAF story on UFO's, this dissertation by former Hq, USAF public information officer (Lt. Col.) attempts to demonstrate that, in general, the UFO sightings reported to Project Blue Book in the period summer, 1947 through summer, 1960 were misinterpretations of known objects. Also given is a history of USAF's research effort into UFO phenomena, including Project Saucer, Project Sign, and Project Grudge, the precursors of Project Blue Book at ATIC Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio. Photo copies of AFR 200-2 and JANAP 146(D) are given in the appendix.)

Section F. Miscellany

F-1. U. S. AIR FORCE. FTD Form 164, "U. S. Air Force Technical Information." Foreign Technology Division, Aerospace Technical Intelligence Center, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio; Oct 62 (superseding the Jul 61 edition); 7 pp.

(As the official AF sighting-report form presented to UFO witnesses who formally notify an AF element of their sightings, this comprehensive survey sheet bears the following introduction: "This questionnaire has been prepared so that you can give the U. S. Air Force as much information as possible concerning the unidentified aerial phenomenon that you have observed. Please try to answer as many questions as you possibly can. The information that you give will be used for research purposes. Your name will not be used in connection with any statements, conclusions, or publications without your permission. We request this personal information so that if it is deemed necessary, we may contact you for further details." A copy of the form is included as Appendix B to the Library of Congress's pamphlet "Facts About Unidentified Flying Objects" [entry No. F-15]. The 1962 edition also is

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reprinted in Otto Binder's book What We Really Know About Flying Saucers (Fawcett Publications, Inc., Greenwich, Conn.; 1967). Lt. Col. Tacker's book/entry No. E-4/ reprints the 13 Oct 54 edition along with a 1-page "Summary Data" sheet (designed to recapitulate the events/evidence of the sighting) and ATIC Form 164a (25 Jul 56) - a 4-page "UFO Observers Instruction Sheet (Sky Diagram)," which tells the observer how to fill out the sky-diagramming portion of FTD Form 164. A copy of a still-earlier version is carried as Appendix III to Donald E. Keyhoe's book Flying Saucers from Outer Space (Henry Holt and Co., Inc., New York; 1953). FTD Form 164 doubtless was the model for the UFO-sighting questionnaire that accompanies AFR 80-17, i.e., Air Force Form 117 (Aug 67) [see entry No. A-4/.) FTD Form 164 is not to be confused with AF Form 112 (Air Intelligence Information Report), the military use of which was called for by AF Reg 200-2 up until 30 Mar 64, at which time change A to the regulation's 20 Jul 62 edition cancelled the requirement for investigating officers to submit written accounts via AF Form 112. See AF Reg 200-15, "Intelligence Activities: Standard Intelligence Reporting" (10 Aug 61), for a description of AF Form 112 and its use. Because AF Form 112 is used to record any category of intelligence data, it can easily find itself bearing a security classification at the whim of a lowly investigator. Indeed, AFR 200-15 says, "The responsibility for determining the sensitivity of the information rests with the reporter." Does anyone wonder how many UFO-sighting reports have ended up being classified in this manner?)

F-2. SUFFOLK COUNTY AFB, LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK. UFO Questionnaire - AFR 200-2/NY-ADS Supp 1. Westhampton Beach, Long Island N. Y. No date; 4 pp.

(A UFO-sighting report form sent out by the Base Information Office in Oct 65 to a NICAP member.)

F-3. U. S. AIR FORCE. Air Force Unidentified Aerial Phenomena (UAP). Washington, D. C.; 1963; 9 pp.

(A public-relations report issued by the Project Blue Book Information Officer, Hq, USAF. Explains that the AF is in the business of UFO-chasing because of its role in air defense; includes Blue Book's case-evaluation statistics for the year 1962. Also gives a limited "Bibliography of Books on Astronomy and Related Aerial Phenomena.")

F-4. QUINTANILLA, Hector, Jr. Unidentified Flying Objects. Dayton, Ohio; 196; 37pp.

(The last of the Project Blue Book chiefs, Lt. Col. Quintanilla presents this summary of USAF investigation of the UFO phenomenon.)

F-5. U. S. AIR FORCE. Project Blue Book 1966. Washington, D. C.; 1 Feb 66; 11 pp.

(A public-relations pamphlet issued by the Secretary of the Air Force's Project Blue Book Information Office. Contents includes: a description of the project's purpose; "How the Program is Conducted"; "Types of UFO Identifications and Evaluations"; "Conclusions"; "Nonavailability of Materials"; a 13-item bibliography of magazines/books dealing with space/aerial phenomena; a series of statistical charts showing comparison of sightings/explanations by year and month; and a questionnaire designed for reporting "fireball" sightings to the American Meteor Society. An updated version of this pamphlet was issued in 1968 [see entry No. F-6/]. A partial reprint of this document is included in Leon Davidson's report [entry No. E-1/.)

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F-6. U. S. AIR FORCE. Project Blue Book 1968. Washington, D. C.; 1968; 19 pp.

(In addition to updating part of the 1966 version [see entry No. F-5], this expanded public-relations pamphlet includes: a 2-page article by Brown University professor Charles H. Smiley, titled "Arriving from Mars by UFO?"; an extract from Wernher von Braun's 1958 book First Men to the Moon; a 1-page article by Harvard astronomer Carl Sagan, titled "Nighttime Astronomical Sky Surveys and Unidentified Flying Objects"; and a reprint of a 1968 Encyclopedia Americana article by Sagan titled "Unidentified Flying Objects.")

F-7. U. S. AIR FORCE. Aids to Identification of Flying Objects. U. S. Government Printing Office.; Washington, D. C.; 1968; 35 pp.

(Introduction is a brief history of UFO reports and studies and provides some information on scientific observations and analyses; the section "Aids to Identification of Flying Objects" gives in-depth information on flying objects and natural phenomena; the "Questions and Answers" section responds to many of the questions commonly asked about UFO's.)

F-8. U. S. AIR FORCE ACADEMY. "Unidentified Flying Objects," Chapter 33 of Introductory Space Science (a textbook of the Academy's Physics 370 course); Colorado Springs, Colo.; 1968 (revised for fall semester of 1970); first version is 14 pages long, while second is 7 pp.

(First publicized by Lloyd Mallan in the 11 Oct 70 issue of The National Enquirer, this material strives to be an objective survey of UFOlogy and UFOana, both official and private. According to a two-page form letter accompanying the P.I.O. release of the text, the reason for the change in scientific emphasis from the first version to the second is the Condon Report recommendation that official UFOlogy be disbanded. Thus, the party line that UFO's merit no prolonged attention by orthodox Science is sustained by the updated version, which is titled "Unidentified Aerial Phenomena." See NICAP's Oct 70 UFO Investigator for an appraisal of the first version.)

F-9. U. S. AIR FORCE. TIG Brief No. 11 of the AF Inspector General; "Operations and Training: UFO's Serious Business." Washington, D. C.; 24 Dec 59; page 15.

("Responsibility for handling UFO's should rest with either intelligence, operations, the Provost Marshal or the Information Officer -- in that order of preference, dictated by limits of the base organization." The title of this document inspired that of Frank Edward's book Flying Saucers -- Serious Business. Donald E. Keyhoe's book Flying Saucers: Top Secret (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York; 1960) contains a photo copy of the TIG Brief, as does Edward's book.)

F-10. U. S. AIR FORCE. TIG Brief No. 14 of the AF Inspector General; "Taking No Chances." Washington, D. C.; 13 Apr 62; page 18.

F-11. U. S. AIR FORCE. TIG Brief No. 16 of the AF Inspector General; "Reporting Unidentified Flying Objects (AFR 200-2)." Washington, D. C.; 22 May 64; page 17.

F-12. U. S. AIR FORCE. TIG Brief No. 17 of the AF Inspector General; "Operations and Training: Unidentified Flying Objects (UFO's) - AFR 200-2." Washington, D.C.; 13 Aug 65; page 17.

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(" . . . it is Headquarters USAF policy to investigate all reports of UFO's." Summarizes the significance and requirements of AFR 200-2.)

F-13. U. S. AIR FORCE. TIG Brief No. 18 of the AF Inspector General; "Unidentified Flying Objects (UFO's)." Washington, D. C.; 14 Oct 66; page 14.

F-14. U. S. CONGRESS - HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. House Resolution 946; submitted in the 90th Congress, 1st session, by New Hampshire Rep. Louis C. Wyman on 17 Oct 67; Washington, D. C.; 2 pp.

("Resolved, That the Committee on Science and Astronautics, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized and directed to conduct a full and complete investigation and study of unidentified flying objects." The apparent result of this investigation was House Report No. 7 of the 90th Congress, 2d session: "Symposium on UFO's" /see entry No. B-9/.)

F-15. U. S. LIBRARY OF CONGRESS - LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE. Facts About Unidentified Flying Objects. Compiled by Robert L. Chartrand and William F. Brown. Washington, D. C.; 1966; 29 pp.

(Includes: descriptions of various types of UFO's; trends in UFO activity; historical sightings of aerial phenomena; identification of flying objects; U. S. Government-monitoring of UFO activity; special studies of UFO's; special briefings of UFO activity; public reaction to UFO's; USAF Regulation 200-2.)

F-16. U. S. LIBRARY OF CONGRESS - LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE. Unidentified Flying Objects: Selected References (1966 -- 1968). Compiled by Louise G. Becker, research assistant in the Science Policy Research Division. Washington, D. C.; 22 Jul 68; 4 pp.

(Bibliography prepared with emphasis on books or articles of general interest, stressing public concern.)

F-17. U. S. LIBRARY OF CONGRESS - SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DIVISION. UFO's and Related Subjects: An Annotated Bibliography. Compiled by Lynn E. Catoe for the Air Force Office of Scientific Research, Office of Aerospace Research, USAF, Arlington, Va. 22209. U. S. Govt. Print. Ofc. (price: \$3.50); Washington, D. C.; 1969; 401pp

(A quote from the Foreward: "This is believed to be the most comprehensive bibliography published to date on the subject, and includes the extensive UFO collection of the Library of Congress, as well as related material useful in understanding the nature of the question. This literature survey was requested by AFOSR to assist a scientific research project at the University of Colorado under the direction of Dr. Edward U. Condon on unidentified flying objects." Included in the survey are books, government reports, popular-magazine articles, trade-journal articles, privately-published pamphlets and monographs, conference proceedings, tapes, and original manuscripts, along with nine reprinted cartoons from the popular press, altogether reflecting some 1,600 items.)

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EPILOGUE

Now that the bulk of Uncle Sam's UFO literature has been sifted and catalogued, what next? Should you merely file it away with your other tidbits of UFOana . . . dismiss it as a novelty of our times . . . or, perhaps, use it as a guide for further research? If you choose the last step, as the compiler hopes you will, you'll be able to see the day when this listing, and expanded versions thereof, is included in a world-wide, computerized information retrieval system.

But aside from the mechanics of instant accessibility, you'll be able to use the bibliography in measuring the long-term political impact of official UFOlogy. For, as Mort Young, author of UFO's: Top Secret, has discovered, anything more than a cursory examination of official UFOlogy teaches the examiner more about the workings of the bureaucratic mind than it does about the nature and operation of UFO's.

Can't you just imagine, then, when finally the UFOnuts acknowledge our counterobservation of them, how much they will have learned about our culture through such secondary means as this bibliography!

END

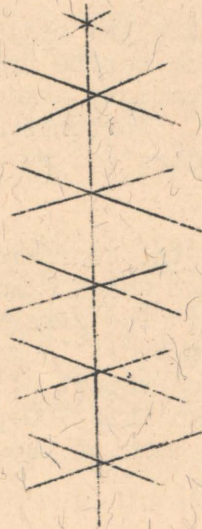
(Book Review of HARMONIC 33 continued from page 12)

$$\begin{aligned} 152 \times 100 &= 15200 \\ 15200 + 1609 &= 16809 \\ 16809 + 100 &= 16909 \end{aligned}$$

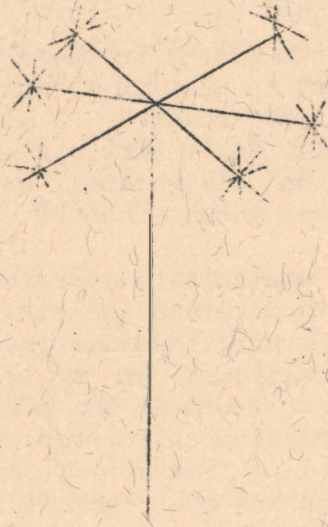
16909 X HARMONIC 11 = 186,000 -- the speed of light!!!

It is not the idea of a UFO-grid that I object to: this may very well be true. It is the manner in which this grid was developed that is distressing. If you wish to invest some time and money in a UFO book, please do so -- ANY UFO book, that is, but this one!

Eltanin
photo



Umbellula
photo



A P P R O A C H

by John A. Keel

There was a good-sized nationwide flap in Aug.-Sept.-Oct. of 1970. A large part of my mail comes from the general public who have read some of my articles or books and wish to report their own experiences. So many of these reports have not appeared in print at all. Some are very far-out and are virtually unprintable. For example, I receive many seemingly sincere Men In Black type reports which would require extensive investigation before I would dare to leap into print about them... and many of my correspondents demand anonymity. I try to avoid "blind" items in my articles. I also receive a constant flow of new contact reports which usually conform to the psychic/religious type of manifestation. My main role has been to aid these people in diminishing the more harmful psychological effects of such experiences. The real problem does seem to be psychological and that is why my research has turned to medical and psychiatric studies of these cases.

In my original study of the weekday sightings back in 1966-67, I eliminated the LITS (lights-in-the-sky) reports because of the high probability of innocent errors. That is, many of the high altitude objects could quite easily be atmospheric and astronomical phenomena, satellites, airplanes, etc. Also, I quickly discovered that once a witness had seen an actual UFO light of the "moving star" variety he or she began to suspect every star in the sky and subsequent reports from the same person were unreliable. These are Hynek's "repeaters." I concentrated on another type of "repeater"...the persons who experienced low-level paranormal manifestations and were then "tuned in" and able to see other things beyond the visible spectrum which completely elude non-percipients. In time, we will publish, hopefully, detailed studies of these "tuned in" percipients. England's FLYING SAUCER REVIEW has been moving in this same direction.

The "true believers" are understandably appalled and enraged by this approach. The very mention of the word "psychiatry" makes them froth at the mouth. Much-nearly all- of the UFO literature of the past 20 years falls into the category of scientism and sciosophy and has attracted a certain type of personality. Popular magazines such as SAGA deliberately cater to this type of personality by adopting attitudes aimed at confirming paranoid beliefs.

My own pieces in these magazines are obliged to follow the basic policy but I do attempt to slip in substantial non-paranoid facts which can be understood by better-equipped readers. I also have a tendency to make humorous asides which are, regrettably, taken most seriously by the "true believers". Fortunately, my mail indicates that the general, uninvolved reader has fully understood my style and approach even though the UFO buffs have not.

The statistical approach is the best way to elevate the standards of UFO research and diminish the paranoia and excessive speculation which dominates the field. Disproving theories is as important as proving them. The hazard, of course, is that believers can juggle statistics to suit their own ends. A good example of this can be found in the material in the recently released report of the Presidential Commission on Pornography. I have just waded through this 700-page report, and although I am in favor of sexual liberation, I feel that much of the statistical data offered has been shamefully manipulated.

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In my original day-of-the-week study, which was admittedly very limited, I operated on the assumption that 700+ sightings should balance out to 100 per day if the causes of the reports were mundane and no definite time factors were present. I published a summary of the results in June 1967, and reprinted the same material in UFOs - Operation Trojan Horse. My later studies turned up various other factors, of course. One was the sharp increase in sightings on Saturdays and Sundays in the flaps of 1897 and 1934. A section on this was deleted from OTH, although I used the term "Wed.-Sat. phenomenon" in latter parts of the book. Another trend, not mentioned, was the obvious clustering of reports around the 10th and 24th of each month, year after year. This led me into a study of the profusive literature available on the influences of the phases of the moon...something that even ancient peoples recognized. Eventually I hope to publish a comparative study on this particular aspect. My feeling at this point is that the moon is less important to this than some inexplicable condition, probably electromagnetic, which is cyclic and which has considerable bearing on the human psyche.

Dr. David R. Saunder's study* of 7025 reports makes a powerful negative comment. The great flaw is that he included all types of reports so the probability of including those "innocent errors" is disproportionately high. This could throw off the whole result.

A variable of 5% (350) would be tolerable in a study of this sort. Meaning that any significant variable would have to be higher than 5%. It was found that Wed. produced 1077, the highest, and Sat. 903, the lowest. This is a difference of only 174...less than a 3% variable. On the average the study shows that the variable for the different days is less than 2%. In essence, things have pretty much averaged out to 1000 per day...which I expected if the result was to be negative.

On the positive side, the study demonstrated my conclusion that the phenomenon is consistent. The waves of flaps are illusory, being dependent upon public interest and reporting methods. Many local newspapers publish on Thursdays so they are inclined to include only the latest sightings, those which took place the day before. This probably is the most significant factor in the Wed. increase. However, I have found that a majority of the contacts reported occur- or begin- on Wednesdays. Since most contacts are elaborate hallucinations it is quite possible that the entire contactee phenomenon is separate and distinct from the UFO phenomenon itself. We are dealing with two or more phenomena which overlap in appearances and purposes. One may augment the other, or one may be controlled by the other. This creates the whole complicated problem of analysing the motivations of the phenomena, and interpreting the psychological implications.

When I realized the above I shifted my attention away from the general sighting reports. The real "pay dirt", I found, lay in the peculiar manifestations and physical and psychological effects of the low-level and contactee events.

The next logical step for serious research is to separate and categorize the distinct phenomena, and ascertain their inter-relationship...if any. To regard every light in the sky as a spaceship from Andromeda is as foolish as to classify every rock in the garden as being from the tertiary period. We must learn to distinguish between the separate kinds of phenomena and then, and only then, concentrate on that form which is most consistent, most common and most promising.

*See the article "UFOCAT-70: UFO Activity in Relation to Day-of-the-Week," by Dr. David R. Saunders in the Winter 1970 (Vol. 1 No.4) issue of UFO COMMENTARY.

I am fond of control studies and back in 1966 I performed a very superficial study of power failures. I instructed my five clipping services to send me every published report of local power failures. In the summer of 1966 I received as many as 200 per week so I quickly called a halt to that. Paul Smith sent me a copy of his study but I feel that the Air Force statistics are too unreliable to be used for comparison.

In recent years this planet has been suffering from what I call electromagnetic pollution. I work in radio and television and I know that inexplicable things have been happening to professional equipment all over the country. Telephones are also affected in many areas. I have interviewed engineers from the telephone company and numerous power companies and they are quite puzzled and perturbed by it all. We can not and must not try to blame flying saucers for this EM pollution. It is more likely that many UFO reports are the result of it. This same force may (probably does) affect the sensitive human brain. I refer to a paper delivered at the International Symposium on Electromagnetic Compatibility, Anaheim, California June 1970, "New Horizons in EMC" by Rexford Daniels. Mr. Daniels, president of Interference Consultants, Inc. has devoted his life to a study of this phenomenon and is frequently called upon to investigate strange disturbances.

The following item appeared in the New York Daily News. "Copenhagen, Nov. 5 (AP). Hans Thustrup Nielsen, 63, is closing his sawmill at the village of Noebbet, south of here, economically ruined by mysterious electrical forces that have blown out thousands of fuses, bulbs by the hundreds and electric motors by the dozen. Experts from two power companies, a university professor and the makers of the motors have failed to solve the mystery.

A video tape studio in Kansas City had to close down in August because all their gear was running amok. Experts couldn't determine the cause. And you have probably heard that computers all over the country are having similar problems.

In the closing pages of OTH I "predict" that we face a total breakdown of communications in the next few years. Two weeks ago I met with some men-engineers and scientists-involved in this problem and they startled me by predicting that the breakdown is eminent... probably by 1972. I expect to publish a heavily documented piece on all this in 1971. UFOs won't even be mentioned. The problem seems to be some massive changes, or increases, in the earth's electromagnetic environment.

As an offshoot of this, I have been collecting reports on deaths by lightning (see ANOMALY #5). There was recently an enormous wave of such deaths worldwide. New clips and reports are reaching me every week. About 65% of these occur on Wednesdays!

Smith's study is useful only as a pilot or control study. It is by no means complete or definitive. Indeed, it will be a very long time before we can offer anything definitive. We must first study all these aspects, compile statistical breakdowns, run thorough psychological investigations, and examine everything from every angle. I am quite convinced that my 1967 conclusion is still valid... that we are dealing with an environmental problem rather than an extraterrestrial invasion. Our exploding technology is merely producing more and more instrumentation which is sensitive to electromagnetic influences that have been here all along. Fairies, ghosts and monsters have been blowing out lamps and interfering with machinery for a millenium. The UFOs are merely a new guise for the old game players. In the next few years we are really going to come to terms with these forces.

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by Allen Benz

We wish to thank Mrs. Virginia Algermissen of the University of Missouri School of Library and Information Science for her assistance in the preparation of this index.

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